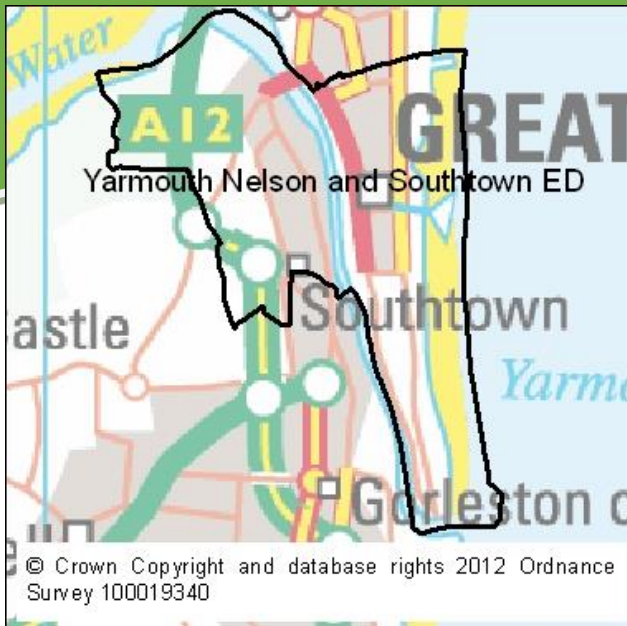# Health and Wellbeing Profile 2017
Electoral Division: Yarmouth Nelson and Southtown

Councillor: Mike Smith-Clare Contact: www.norfolk.gov.uk/mikesmithclare

© Crown Copyright and database rights 2012 Ordnance Survey 100019340

Population 15,193

2015 mid-year estimate | Source: Office for National Statistics

If you have any queries about this profile or its data, please email insight@norfolk.gov.uk.

Current Health and Wellbeing priorities

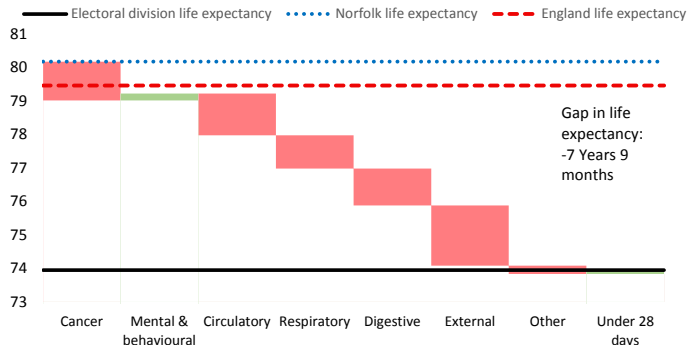**57.8%** of five year olds have a good level of development

16 people die early each year of circulatory conditions including heart disease and stroke
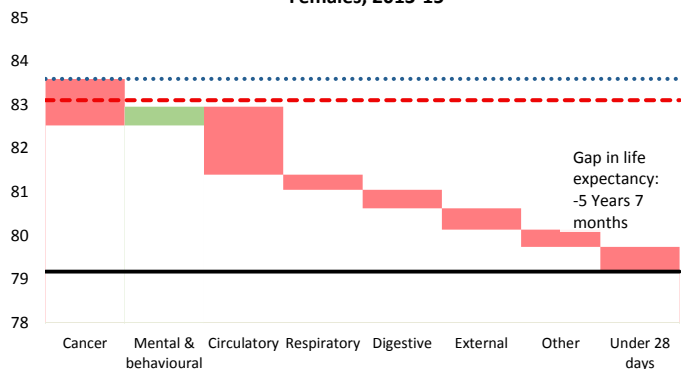
115 of 114 estimated dementia cases are diagnosed

Green or red number means significantly better or worse than the England average. Arrows indicate change direction this year, colour represents significant difference.
www.norfolk.gov.uk/hwbstrategy

Contribution to life expectancy gap between Yarmouth Nelson and Southtown and Norfolk, by broad cause of death. Males, 2013-15
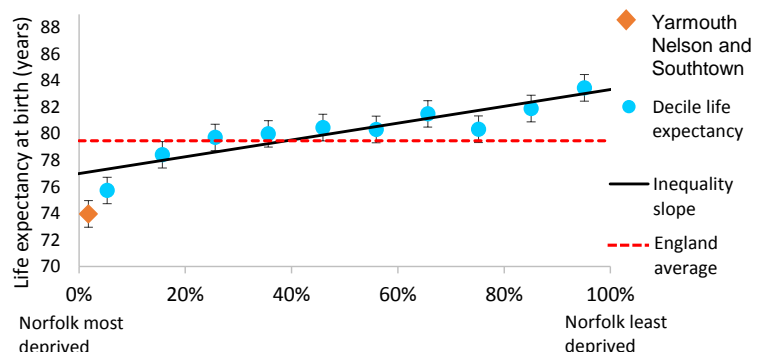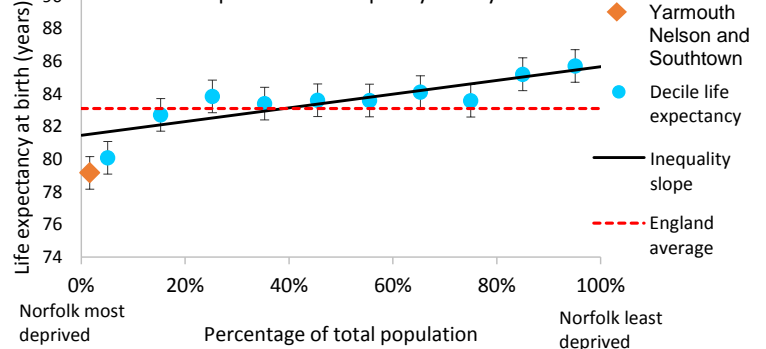
— Electoral division life expectancy   ⋯⋯ Norfolk life expectancy   – – England life expectancy

Gap in life expectancy: -7 Years 9 months

Life expectancy at birth by deprivation decile Norfolk. Males, 2013-2015
Slope index of inequality = 6.3 years

◆ Yarmouth Nelson and Southtown
● Decile life expectancy
— Inequality slope
– – England average

Females, 2013-15

Gap in life expectancy: -5 Years 7 months

Females, 2013-2015
Slope index of inequality = 4.2 years

◆ Yarmouth Nelson and Southtown
● Decile life expectancy
— Inequality slope
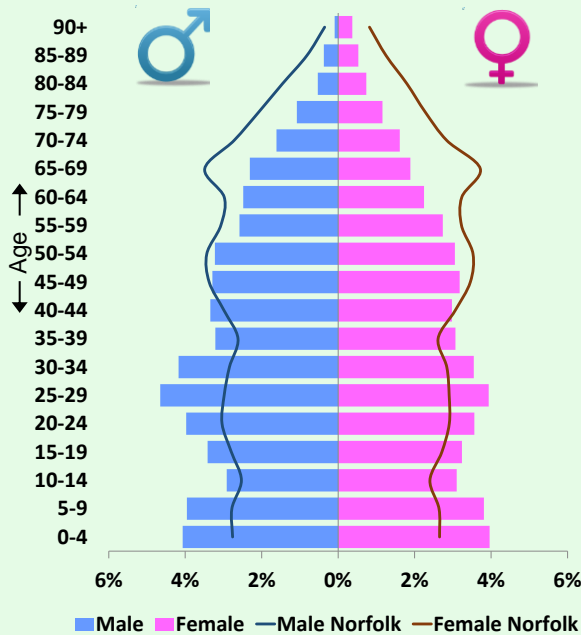– – England average

Source: see indicator notes on page 4

This profile gives a broad picture of the key Health and Wellbeing issues for the electoral division and shows how it compares with Norfolk and England. It is a picture at a single point in time from the information available to enable comparison with respect to outcomes relevant to the Health & Wellbeing Strategy. For more information go to Norfolk Insight **www.norfolkinsight.org.uk**.

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Population – 2015

Percentage of resident population by five year age groups 2015 compared with Norfolk
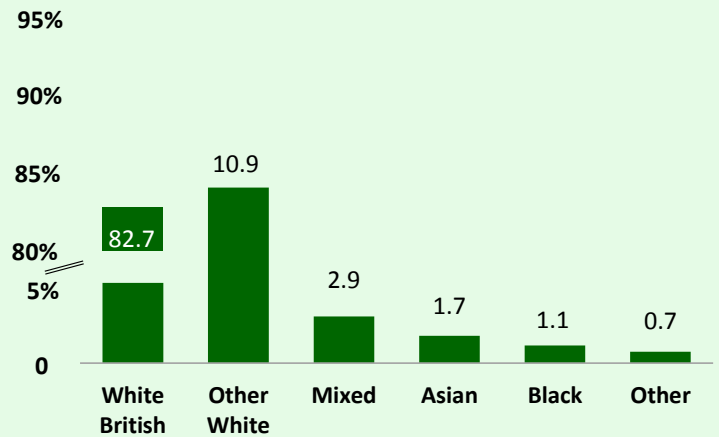

Source: 2015 mid-year estimates, Office for National Statistics

Age Structure

The estimates for mid-2015 show that the population of Yarmouth Nelson and Southtown is younger than Norfolk as a whole, with 36% of the population below the age of 25 compared with 27% in Norfolk. - See more at: http://www.norfolkinsight.org.uk/jsna/population

Percentage of resident population by ethnic group

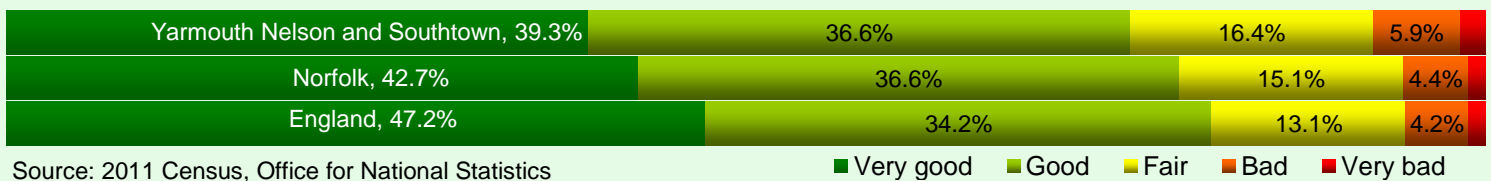|	Percentage
White British	82.7
Other White	10.9
Mixed	2.9
Asian	1.7
Black	1.1
Other	0.7

Source: 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics
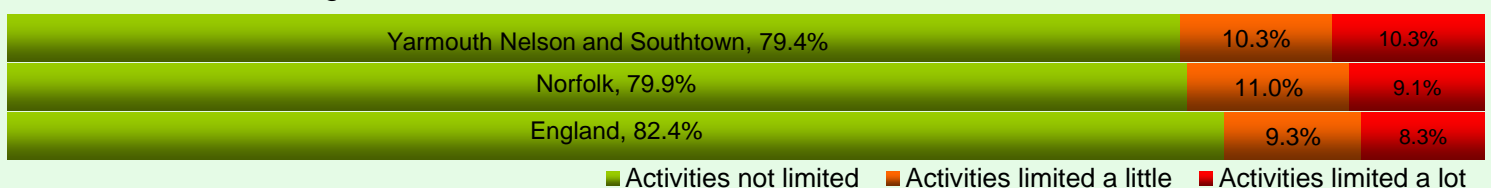
Health

General Health

General health is a self-assessment of a person's general state of health. This assessment is not based on a person's health over any specified period of time. General health in Yarmouth Nelson and Southtown is worse than the Norfolk average. 76% of people described their health as good or very good, compared with 79.3% in Norfolk, and 7.6% as bad or very bad, as against 5.6% in Norfolk.

	Very good	Good	Fair	Bad	Very bad
Yarmouth Nelson and Southtown	39.3%	36.6%	16.4%	5.9%	
Norfolk	42.7%	36.6%	15.1%	4.4%	
England	47.2%	34.2%	13.1%	4.2%	

Source: 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics

Long-term health problem or disability

A long-term health problem or disability that limits a person's day-to-day activities, and has lasted, or is expected to last, at least twelve months. 10.3% of people in Yarmouth Nelson and Southtown said that their day-to-day activities were limited a lot by a long term illness or disability, compared with 9.1% in Norfolk and 8.3% in England.

	Activities not limited	Activities limited a little	Activities limited a lot
Yarmouth Nelson and Southtown	79.4%	10.3%	10.3%
Norfolk	79.9%	11.0%	9.1%
England	82.4%	9.3%	8.3%

Source: 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics

Norfolk County Council

The chart below shows how the health of the people in the electoral division compares with Norfolk and the rest of England. The electoral division result for each indicator is shown as a circle. The value for England is shown by the black line, which is always at the centre of the chart. The range of results for all local areas in Norfolk is shown as a grey bar. A red circle means that the electoral division is significantly worse than England for that indicator; however, a green circle may still indicate an important health problem.

🔴 **Significantly worse than England average**

🟡 **Not significantly different from England average**

🟢 **Significantly better than England average**

⚫ **No significance calculated**

🔷 **Norfolk average**

England

Norfolk Worst ▮▮▮▮▮ Norfolk Best

25th Percentile   75th Percentile

Profile for Yarmouth Nelson and Southtown Electoral Division			Local Number per Year	Rank in Norfolk (1 = best)	Electoral Division Value	England Average	Norfolk Worst	Norfolk Range	Norfolk Best	Trend Start	Trend	Trend End	Change (higher or lower than previous)
Our community	1	Life expectancy at birth for males	64	84 of 84	73.9	79.5	73.9	🔴	84.3	73.4		74.3	⬆
	2	Life expectancy at birth for females	56	84 of 84	79.2	83.1	79.2	🔴	88.8	79.5		79.2	⬇
	3	Income Deprivation 2015	5,633	84 of 84	37.1	14.6	37.1	🔴	5.4	36.9		37.1	⬆
	4	General Health - bad or very bad	1,093	79 of 84	7.6	5.5	8.9	🔴	2.5				-
	5	Teenage conceptions	17	80 of 84	58.0	25.0	97.2	🔴	14.2	69.4		56.9	-
	6	Provision of 50 hours or more unpaid care per week	463	69 of 84	3.2	2.4	4.5	🔴	0.8				-
	7	Anti-social behaviour incidents	1,438	82 of 84	94.6	n/a	168.9	🔴	7.6	174.2		94.6	🔴⬆
	8	Domestic Abuse	952	84 of 84	81.4	n/a	81.4	🔴	7.7				-
	9	Violence against the person	1,018	82 of 84	67.0	n/a	78.9	🔴	5.8	50.2		67.0	⬆
Early years	10	Child Poverty	1,485	84 of 84	40.7	20.1	40.7	🔴	6.3	42.3		40.7	⬆
	11	Child Development at age 5	129	79 of 84	57.8	69.3	44.8	🔴	83.5	32.8		57.8	⬆
	12	Admissions for injuries in under 5s	17	35 of 84	138.8	136.0	250.4	🟡	47.7	169.8		138.8	⬇
	13	Emergency admissions in under 5s	201	40 of 84	164.8	150.3	312.5	🟡	98.9	168.1		164.8	⬆
	14	A&E attendances in under 5s	713	82 of 84	584.4	587.9	713.9	🟡	222.0	476.1		584.4	🔴⬆
	15	Breastfeeding *	436	50 of 84	40.3	43.8	37.1	🔴	52.4				-
	16	Obese Children (Reception Year)	30	81 of 84	13.3	9.3	15.8	🔴	4.7	14.0		13.3	⬆
	17	Children with excess weight (Reception Year)	67	83 of 84	30.0	22.2	32.2	🔴	14.6	27.3		30.0	⬆
Obesity	18	Early deaths from circulatory conditions	16	84 of 84	149.7	74.6	149.7	🔴	21.8	120.8		149.7	⬇
	19	Obese adults	3,576	81 of 84	31.1	24.4	31.7	🔴	10.7				-
	20	Healthy eating adults	2,109	84 of 84	18.6	26.4	18.6	🔴	34.9				-
	21	People diagnosed with diabetes	1,009	49 of 84	7.3	6.5	9.9	🔴	2.3	8.2		7.3	⬆
Dementia	22	Deaths from dementia and alzheimer's disease	<5	17 of 84	47.6	102.2	294.0	🟢	21.4	48.1		47.6	⬇
	23	Estimated diagnosis rate for people with dementia	115	3 of 84	101.1	67.6	36.2	⚫	129.9	58.6		101.1	-

* Figures relate to district in which electoral division lies

Arrows indicate increase or decrease. Green or red arrows mean significantly better or worse than previous. No colour indicates no significant difference.

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Health indicator notes

Contribution to life expectancy gap between electoral division and Norfolk, by broad cause of death: difference between life expectancy in the area and Norfolk and the contribution to gap in life expectancy in years. Coloured bars indicate difference in life expectancy if the death rate for that cause was the same as in Norfolk. Red shows potential for improvement. Segment tool info.: http://tinyurl.com/z472jtk

Life expectancy at birth by deprivation decile: Life expectancy at birth has been calculated for each population decile from the most deprived 10% of the population to the least deprived 10%. An inequality slope has been calculated (line of best fit using the least squares method) which highlights the life expectancy difference in Norfolk. The England average life expectancy has been included as an illustration of total equality, points below this line show a worse than average life expectancy. Source: ONS PCMD and IMD2015. More information at: tinyurl.com/LEInequality

Health and Wellbeing summary:
1) Average male life expectancy at birth (years) 2013-2015 – Primary Care Mortality Database;
2) Average female life expectancy at birth (years) 2013-2015 – Primary Care Mortality Database;
3) The percentage of the population living in low income families reliant on means tested benefits – IMD 2015;
4) The percentage of question respondents who stated 'very bad' or 'bad' when asked about their general health – Census 2011;
5) Conceptions in women aged under 18 per 1,000 females aged 15-17, 2012-14 – ONS;
6) The percentage of question respondents who stated '50 hours or more of unpaid care per week' when asked if they provided unpaid care – Census 2011;
7) Anti-social behaviour incidents per 1,000 population, 2016 – Norfolk Constabulary;
8) Recorded crime and non-crime domestic abuse incidents per 1,000 population aged 16+, 2016 – Norfolk Constabulary;
9) Violence against the person incidents per 1,000 population, 2016 – Norfolk Constabulary;

10) Children 0–15 living in income-deprived households as a percentage of all children 0–15, 2014 – HM Revenue & Customs;
11) Children defined as having reached a good level of development at the end of the Early Years Foundation Stage as a percentage of all eligible children. 2016 – Department for Education;
12) Crude rate of hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in children (aged under 5 years), per 10,000 resident population. 2013/14-15/16 – NHS Digital;
13) Crude rate of emergency hospital admissions for children (aged under 5 years), per 1,000 resident population. 2015/16 – NHS Digital;
14) A&E attendance rate per 1,000 resident population aged 0-4 years. 2015/16 – NHS Digital;
15) The percentage of mothers breastfeeding at 6 to 8 weeks 2014/15 – NCHC and ECCH;
16) Number of children classified as obese as a percentage of all children measured. 2013/14-2015/16 – NCMP;
17) Number of children classified as overweight or obese as a percentage of all children measured. 2013/14-2015/16 – NCMP;
18) Early deaths from circulatory conditions (deaths aged under 75 including heart attack and stroke) DSR per 100,000 people. 2013-2015 – Primary Care Mortality Database;
19) The percentage of adults classified as obese – APS 2013-15;
20) The estimated percentage of the population aged 16+ that eat healthily. Healthy eating is defined as those who consume 5 or more portions of fruit and vegetables per day – Health Survey for England 2012-14;
21) The percentage of the population registered with GP practices aged 17 and over with diabetes. 2016 – QOF database;
22) Directly standardised rate of deaths from Dementia and Alzheimer's disease per 100,000 people (ICD 10 codes F01, F03 & G30) 2013-2015 – PCMD;
23) Estimated diagnosis rate expressed as a percentage (number of people diagnosed/estimated prevalence) 2017 – NHS Digital, ONS SNPP, Alzheimer's Society, CFAS II;
Notes: Directly Standardised Rate (DSR) – The age-specific rates of the subject population are applied to the age structure of the standard population. This gives the overall rate that would have occurred in the subject population if it had the standard age-profile.

Find out more

Key information links
There is much more information available to inform you on Health and Wellbeing issues in your area.

Public Health England publish a range of nationally produced profiles including:

- Local Authority Health Profiles
- General Practice Profiles
- Child Health Profiles
- Injury Profiles
- Community Mental Health Profiles

fingertips.phe.org.uk

Norfolk County Council also produce information on related issues, which can be found online. This includes:

- 2011 Census information and analysis
  www.norfolkinsight.org.uk/census

- JSNA profiles and information
  www.norfolkinsight.org.uk/jsna

- Health and Wellbeing Stratey and information
  www.norfolk.gov.uk/hwbstrategy

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